

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1805.

[No. 1254.]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whisky and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tins and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Rice in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. &c. Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffin, Plains, Kersays, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elastics, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Rossels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silks &c.
Onaburga and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Moolins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Dec 20.

COTTON & STEWART,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few Copies of the Works of Wm.
SMITH, D. D.

Late Provost of the College and Academy of Phi-
ladelphia. Also,

THE AMERICAN GARDNER,

CONTAINING

Ample directions for working a kitchen garden
every month in the year; and copious instructions
for the cultivation of Flower Gardens, Vine-
yards, and Nurseries, Hop Yards, Green Houses,
and Hot Houses.

By Gardiner and Hepburn,

Late Gardeners to Gov. Mearns and Gen. Mearns.

Feb. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY,

collected generally from the most entertaining and
impassioned writings of the British poets.

(By the Rev. THOMAS DAVIS.)

In two Volumes, Octavo.

Price two and a half Dollars.

Sold by Robert Gray & the Author,

A gentleman well known in Philadelphia, and
who is greatly respected as a clergyman and
justly esteemed as a man of letters, has given
the following opinion of his selection:

"The two volumes of select Poetry, form a
valuable contribution to the stock of English
literature. I really consider the work as the
best compilation now extant. The selections
and arrangements evince the taste of a correct
and polished mind, the judgment of a sound
and benevolent moralist, and that degree of
critical skill which can only be acquired by ex-
tensive reading and scholastic acquirements."

February 4.

Benjamin Streeve, junior,

Has just received, per schooner DOVE, Captain
Thomas from Portland,

AND FOR SALE,

94 barrels New-England Rum,
12 hogheads retaling Molasses
1 pipe London particular Madeira Wine,
10 barrels pickled Pollock.

February 25.

FOR SALE,

THAT most pleasant situated HOUSE and
LOT, lately occupied by John Duff, on
Hunting-Creek, about half a mile from Alex-
andria. There is on the premises a good garden
and stable, and in short every convenience for
the residence of a genteel family. If this pro-
perty be not sold at private sale, before the first
day of April, 1805, it will be sold at public
sale. A long credit will be given for the great
part of the purchase money. The terms will
be made known on the day of sale. The said
property will be sold on the premises. There
is an ice-house, and a good fishing-throw.

February 25.

22w 1st A.

Subscriptions, for "The Trial
and Acquittal of SAMUEL CHASE, Es-
quire," (now printing by William A.
Rind, in George-Town) will be re-
ceived by the Printer of this paper.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the following articles:
12 Pipes London P. Madeira

Wine, of a superior quality,
Old Port Wine in hhds. gr. Casks and Bottles
Burgundy in Bottles,
Sherry in gr. Casks,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin,
Peach Brandy, very old,
Whisky,
Loaf, and Muscovado Sugars,
Imperial,
Hylon,
Young Hylon,
Hylon Skin,

TEAS

Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Allspice, Black Pepper,
Ground Ginger, Salt Peter,
Soap by the box,
British Sail Canvas,
Russia Duck, first quality,
German Ticklenburgs, and Onaburga,
Coarse Hats in cases,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Stone Ware,
5 gr. Casks English Battle Gun Powder, in
pound papers sealed,
1 Large Seal Beam with Box Ends,
And Scales complete of a superior quality.

A few bags of first quality GREEN
COFFEE.

Nov. 8.

d.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now landing and offer for sale
at the store lately occupied by R. B. Jamieson
20 Bales Prime Upland Cotton,
20 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
2 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,
15 Puncheons Old, and fine flavored Jamaica
Rum,

5 Pipes Holland Gin,
50 Pipes Cogniac Brandy
50 Qr. Chests of the best Teas, assorted, from
bohea to Imperial.
50 Bbls. of 1st and 2d quality refined Sugar,
2 Hhds. Madder,
4 Hhds. Green Copersals,
6 Teices Roll Brimstone,
2 Hhds. Allum,

1 Tierce Glauber Salts,
10 Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira
5 Pipes of full Bodied Port,
20 Qr. Casks Sherry,
2 Pipes fine Lisbon,
8 Pipes Particular Tenneriffe,
30 Qr. Casks Malaga,
50 Casks Claret,
1 Case of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves,
5 Bales Cassia,
500 lbs. Pepper,
100 lbs. Pimento,
800 lbs. Ground Ginger,
1000 lbs. Rice, do.

200 Boxes Godfroids, (superfine) Segars, in
half boxes,

70 Boxes St. Jago, do.
3 Pipes best (French) Vinegar,
10 Bales Almonds,
1 Cask Pearl Barley,
15 Hhds. Bright Molasses,
15 Boxes Superfine Chocolate,
40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
30 boxes Brown and White Soap,
100 Boxes Hunters Pipes,
20 boxes of Mustard,
1 Case Cayenne Pepper,
Basket Salt,
Fine Poland Starch,
100 Demijohns, assorted,
700 lb. Refined Salt Petre,
30 gr. Casks Best English F. Gunpowder,
Do. in lb. Papers,
Do. in Canisters,
20 Boxes Fig Blue,
3 Seroons fine floutant Indigo,
Lieber, and Hamilton's Souff,
1 Case of Macouba, do.
1 Do. French Rappee.

Mandeville & Jamieson.

Nov. 30.

d.

Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave
Alexandria, requests those who are indebted to
him to make payment of their accounts by the
1st of next month.

Thos. Semmes,

Feb. 11.

d.

NEW-YORK LOTTERY, No. 3,

A FEW TICKETS in the Third Class of the
Lottery for the promotion of Literature in the
State of New-York, for Sale by the printer here-
of. Prizes in the Second Class will be taken in
exchange.

December 26.

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Wappington Street,

Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York
&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES

consisting of
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hylon,
Young Hylon,
Hylon Skin,
Peko, Padra,
Pauchong and
Com'a Souchong

TEAS

Of the latest Import-
ation and parti-
cularly chosen.

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,
Choice old Madeira,
Particular Tenneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port

WINES.

Claret in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

RUM.

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Copars & Blim-
stone.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, rice and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Souff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistols Flint,
Single and double Battle do. in papers
canisters,

White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid
himself out for the supplying of private families
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a-
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.

June 11.

d.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received via Philadelphia an elegant
assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the present season

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Best London Superfine
and second Cloths,
Cassimeres, frizes,
Coatings, Bearskins,
Plains, Gurges & Flan-
nels,
Mole Skin, Toilets,
Swanstown, and Mar-
seils,
Velvet, Constitution,
Hunting, and Genoa,
Cords,
3 & 4 Irish Linen,
Shirting Cotton, long
Lawn,
Batapaloes, Britannias
White, and Brown,
Plattillas,
Creas, Dowlas, Tick-
lenburgs,
Osanburgs and Hes-
sians,
Worked, Cotton, &
Silk Hosiery,
Rose, and Duffell
Blankets,
Chinez's, Calicoes, &
Colored Cambrics,
do. do. Furniture,
Ladies Patent Cloth

Linen, & Cotton Cam-
bric,
Cambric, Jaconett, Mull
Mull, & Book Mullin,
do. Tambooured, and
Sprigged,
Lace Cambrics,
Harnished and Flushed
Shawls,
Camels Hair, do.
India Book Mullin,
Handkerchiefs,
Black Laces, Veils,
Edgings,
Laces, Imperial, and Pic-
nic Mitre,
Extra Long Silk & Wash
Leather Gloves,
Italian Plain Silks, Cam-
bray, do.
Marking & Sewing Silk,
Silk Cords, and Tassels,
Ostrich Feathers,
Artificial Flowers, and
Ribbons,
Tambooured Cotton,
Fringed & Plain, Cotton
Counterpane,
Bafins, Emerties, Gun-
nab, &c.

Also—By wholesale.
A Cases Chintzes and Calicoes
At very reduced prices.

Nov. 13.

drf.

AMERICAN GARDENER.

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE, BY
ROBERT GRAY, King Street.
February 9.

For Cores and a Market,

THE SHIP

ALEXANDRIA

Captain WESTON.

A few hogheads, TOBACCO will be taken
on freight, and the usual advance made in ad-
vance to Mr. Muidnek, of London. Apply
to CHAS. WAYMAN, George Town, or
Rickets, Newton & Co.

March 26.

For PHILADELPHIA

THE SLOOP

UNITY,

JOHN HAND, MASTER.

Will sail in a few days, for
freight or passage, apply to
CAPTAIN HAND, or
M'Clean & Winterberry.

March 22.

60 bulhels Liverpool fine Salt,
ON BOARD THE

Schooner CONVOY,

At Merchants' wharf, for sale, on
moderate terms, if taken from on
board.

William Hodgson.

March 19.

FOR SALE,

Fine and coarse SALT, suitable
for the fisheries.

William Hodgson.

March 26.

Duck, Pork, & Fig-Blue.

Lawrason and Fowle,

Have just received, and for sale,

80 bolts Russia Duck;

100 ditto Raven's ditto;

60 barrels Pork;

510 cafes Fig-Blue.

March 19.

Benjamin Shreve, Junr.

HAS FOR SALE,

Twelve bales of INDIA COTTONS

CONSISTING OF
3 bales Biffwa Emert
2 do. Coomorally Sannah
1 do. Jallapore do.
1 do. Seerpore Bafans
1 do. Collypatty do.
2 do. Cognary Coffahs
1 do. Johannah do.
1 do. Doncaster Chintz, and
3 cafes Bandanna Handkerchiefs
2 sacks Sago
3 chests Hylon Tea
2 pieces Russia Sheetings
9 do. Ravens Duck
15 bags Black Pepper
1 case Wool Hats
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Womens' and childrens' Morocco do.
Sole and Upper Leather
A few Coils Cordage
Souff in half barrels and kegs
3 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy;
2 hhd. Armagnac do.
5 hhd. and 12 barrels Sugar
25 bbls. Beef, Salem inspection
6 do. best brown TANNER'S OIL.

January 1.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous

to the purchasers, for cash or notes.

The following Articles, viz:

Superfine and second cloths
Kerseymeres and swandown
Bearskins and feartnoughts
Durants and calimancoes
Bombazets and wildborea
Common and boild camblers
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peeling and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambric muslin
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few bales of Negro Candles, and one trunk
silk and cotton lining.

January 7.

TO LET,

For one or more years,

The white Warehouse, on King-street, near Col. Ramsay's wharf. The situation for business equal to any in town. Apply to

Joseph Riddle & Co.

March 29.

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing Schooner HARRIOT,

Lying at Maffie, Irwin and Dunlap's wharf, not two years old, will carry near 500 barrels. For terms, apply to

Abel Willis.

If not sold in two days, will take freight for Baltimore or Norfolk.

March 28.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A Lot of Ground, on Prince street, between Pitt and St. Alaph streets; 23 feet 4 inches front, and 83 feet back. For terms, apply to William Brown, late of the firm of Smokey and Brown.

March 28.

FOR SALE,

A likely young Negro Woman,

Accustomed to house and kitchen work. Enquire of the Printer.

March 28.

SALE POSTPONED.

The Beautifully Situated HOUSE AND LOT, ON STUMP HILL,

advertised for sale the 20th instant, under a deed of trust to the subscriber was necessarily put off till Wednesday the 17th of April next, when a sale will positively be made on the premises, to the highest bidder for cash, precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. except the weather should prevent, in which case the sale will be made at the same place and time, the next fair day.

Samuel Craig, Trustee.

March 25.

NOTICE.

The houses in Alexandria, advertised for sale, by Doctor Cook, and the lot on which they stand, I claim and shall contend for.

William Baker.

March 27.

50 puncheons high flavored Antigua RUM,

FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

March 25.

Salt, Cotton, Rice, &c.

FOR SALE,

On board of the sloop MONTEZUMA, at Hewes and Miller's wharf;

1000 bushels St. Ube's Salt; suitable for the fishery.



SAID SLOOP

Will sail for Norfolk,

On seventh day next, the 30th instant. For freight, or passage,

having good accommodations, apply to Captain Palmer, on board; or,

Hewes and Miller.

Who have, also, for Sale,

A few bales of prime cotton; rice; James River manufactured tobacco, of a good quality; loaf and brown sugar; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New England rum; which will be sold low, for cash, or bartered for Flour.

March 25.

CADIZ SALT.

1400 bushels of Cadiz Salt, suitable for the Fishery,

Now landing from the brig Eliza, and for sale, by

John Tucker.

March 8.

NOTICE.

All persons who have claims against the estate of Rawleigh P. Downman, deceased, (late of Dinwiddie county) of whatever denomination, are desired to make the same known, on or before the first day of June next; when the estate will be delivered to the devisees of the said Rawleigh P. Downman, and Mrs. Anne Muir, deceased. Those who do not make known their demands, are informed that this notice will be plead in bar of all such as may be brought forward after the said first day of June next.

Francis Muir, Administrator.

Dinwiddie county, (near Petersburg)

March 19, 1805.

To the FREEHOLDER of Loudon, Fairfax, and Prince William counties.

FELLOW-CITIZEN,

AN address, claiming, with what truth you are best able to judge, the sanction of a joint committee of the counties of Loudon, Fairfax, and Prince William, has been widely dispersed through our congressional district for the avowed purpose of withdrawing our confidence, at the ensuing election, from our worthy representative Mr. Lewis.

The party whose views this publication is designed to promote, have not dared as on a former occasion, to assail the private reputation of Mr. Lewis, lest their calumny should again recoil on its authors. All Mr. Lewis's demerits are comprehended in the single charge that he is a federalist. The out cry against FEDERALISM is again dinning in our ears; and the attempt repeated to seduce you from the path of WASHINGTON, and your consistent opposition to the ENEMIES of his ADMINISTRATION, and the TRABUCERS of his FAME.

We trust fellow citizens, it is not necessary to recal to your memory the valor, the revolutionary services, the wisdom and firmness of our former rulers. You have not forgot that to a FEDERALIST, for such was our WASHINGTON to the day of his death, we were indebted under the providence of God, for the establishment of our national independence. That to the influence of federal sentiments, we are indebted for the adoption of our present constitution in despite of a most formidable opposition from the anti-federalists of that day—You cannot have forgotten, for it is a more recent event, that to the prudence, moderation and firmness, of a federal administration we owed the preservation of our neutrality, at a time when almost the whole civilised world was convulsed with war & our present rulers then in the ranks of opposition, exerted all their strength to move us to hostilities with G. Britain, in which from being the favored allies, we should have become like the unfortunate Dutch, Swiss and Italians, the miserable slaves of France War! war with England! was the cry of these very partizans, who now exclusively arrogate to themselves, the imposing title of "lovers of peace!" What a clamor did they raise against the which terminated our disputes with Great Britain. Although that treaty secured to us ample indemnity for the spoils which the British cruisers had committed on our trade. But when France emboldened by their blind, their boasted devotion to her interest, & disappointed in her hope of entangling our government in her toils. When France or rather her tyrants, insulted our independence, violated our neutrality, plundered our commerce, imprisoned our seamen, and turned a deaf ear to all our remonstrances. When in fine she spurned the very ministers whom we sent to treat with her for a cessation of these outrages, and we were suffering as far as it was in her power to inflict, all the calamities of war, the cry was "we are at peace." The measures of defence, to which our government was at length driven were dictated, we were told by a "passion for war"—the taxes, which were levied for the protection of the property, liberty and lives of our countrymen, by a "love of oppression."

The provisional regiments embodied to meet a threatened invasion, they called, "a standing army of mercenaries." The appropriations for building and equipping the navy which protected our foreign trade the chief source of our public revenue, and the chief spring of our private industry, were represented as "a waste of treasure."

An energetic administration of the powers of government, the more necessary, because they were assailed, at once by foreign and domestic enemies, was attributed to "a disposition to tyrannize over the people." The preservation of the Constitutional equilibrium among the different branches of the government, to a "predilection for executive power. An alien law, which authorised the President to expel from our bosom, the lurking emissaries and spies of our enemies, was described, as an utter prohibition of foreign emigration. A sedition law, which punished false, malicious and scandalous writers who polluted the national mind by their publications, an attempt "to gag the mouths of the people." An admirable system for the administration of justice, a system long contemplated, and at length, after much labour matured, was declared to be only a provision for useless officers, created in the last moments of an expiring faction."

While, on the other hand, fellow citizens, an unceasing effort to involve us in war with England, was nothing more than

"an honest zeal against monarchy." A passive submission to the ambitious views, and inordinate rapacity of the blood thirsty demagogues of France, was boasted as "a noble enthusiasm in the cause of liberty." An opposition to the creation of our present navy, and to the employment of it for the protection of our property, was then indeed avowed to be the "genuine offspring of an attachment to our agricultural interests;" and an obstinate denial to the federal government, of the "very means of defence, was "a prudent economy of the public money."

When our revenue was about to be augmented, by imposts, it was asserted that direct taxes, alone, are consistent with the cautious maxims of republican government; in as much, as "by drawing the purse strings of the people; they fix their jealous attention on their rulers. When in the public exigency, a recurrence to direct taxes, became unavoidable, then, indeed, their tendency was "to break the spirit of the people, by exposing their houses to the vexatious intrusion of tax-gatherers."

You well remember, fellow-citizens, that on the execution, abroad, of a British malefactor, guilty of piracy and murder, the republican party, as it is called, endeavored to arouse the indignation of all America against the president, for having, as he was bound by a solemn treaty, surrendered this malefactor to justice; but in the whole course of the depredations committed on our trade by Algiers, and afterwards, by France, did you ever hear this party raise its voice in behalf of the enterprising, the brave, but unfortunate American sailor, who dragged the ignominious yoke of slavery on the burning coast of Africa, or pined in the foetid dungeons of France.

So true is it, fellow-citizens, that whatever measure the administrations of Washington and Adams recommended or adopted, for our security or honor, it was sure to meet with opposition from those exclusive patriots.

Not satisfied, however, with misrepresenting their measures, venal authors and presses were hired and maintained, to asperse and vilify their characters. The atrocious charge of peculation was uttered against the last administration, by a wretch, who, as occasional printer to the present government, is now in the annual receipt of thousands of your dollars. This charge was echoed thro' all the ranks of democracy, although, after it had served the purpose for which it was fabricated, the very men whom it had contributed to raise to power and splendor, were obliged to pronounce it false. Nor can we omit to call to your recollection the encouragement afforded by some of the very men who now preside over us to the infamous author of a pamphlet, called "THE PROSPECT BEFORE US," a most detestable libel on the fair fame of Washington.

Thus, fellow-citizens, the Anti-Federalists, Jacobins, Democrats, Republicans, call them by what name they please, the ENEMIES of WASHINGTON, acquired power. And, setting aside the means by which they rose into distinction, no men ever entered upon the administration of a government, under more auspicious circumstances. The administrations of Washington and Adams labored under the disadvantages of setting a new government in motion. A Federal Republic government over so vast a territory as the U. States, holding in union so many local and jarring interests on so broad a principle of representation, was a political experiment, without example, either in ancient or modern history. This experiment, fellow-citizens, so interesting to the world, as well as to ourselves, had been crowned with success; and a success the more satisfactory, as the government encountered, in its progress, the most formidable obstacles from powerful enemies abroad; from faction & insurrection at home. As our present chief magistrate, very candidly or imprudently, admitted, when he came to the helm of state, our national barque was on the "full tide of successful experiment." Europe, exhausted by a war of unprecedented calamity and extent, enjoyed the serenity of peace. The effects of the storm, which had so long raged, as they regarded our internal condition, had disappeared. In the close of Mr. Adams's administration, our differences with France had been amicably adjusted; the direct tax permitted to expire; the provisional army had been some time disbanded; and the navy reduced. In the protection of our Indian frontiers, and the defence of our commerce, the public debt may, indeed, have been in some degree augmented. But, the addition of two millions of inhabitants to our population, and the extension of our commerce from little more than twenty mil-

lions—the amount of our exports in 1790, to seventy millions—the amount of our exports, ten years afterwards, promised amply to repay whatever that protection and defence had cost. Our commerce, indeed, had risen from four hundred and fifty thousand, to near a million of tons of registered shipping, and the annual revenue from our imports, alone, from four, to upwards of ten millions of dollars.

Such was our situation, when our present rulers acquired their power. How have they exercised it? They boast, indeed, of having reduced our taxes, and our public debt. Be not deceived, fellow-citizens, by specious misrepresentations. With one hand they have taken off a burden, but with the other they have laid them on again. In other words, they repealed the laws which created our internal taxes, in one congress; but in the very next, they added the same, or a greater amount to our external taxes. The excise on domestic distilled spirits, and the tax on riding carriages, paid, in part, by our countrymen beyond the mountains, are repealed; but, in their room, is substituted a duty of two and a half per cent. on foreign merchandise, of which we consume a great deal, and our western brethren little or none. Is this a reduction of taxes? or is it just, fellow-citizens, that the public burthens should be so unequally distributed? We need not inform you that our faithful representative, Mr. Lewis, voted against the imposition of this new duty. He was not in congress when the laws which created our system of internal taxes, were repealed. But "the Federalists," we are told, "voted against that repeal," and "Mr. Lewis is a federalist." It is not true, fellow-citizens, that the federalists did vote against all the repealing laws on this subject. They concurred in some of them; but voted against the destruction of the noble system of internal taxation, because they deemed it premature; since it was proposed before it was ascertained what effect the general peace in Europe would have on our foreign commerce, the only remaining source of our revenue, and before it was known what sums the probable exigencies of the government might require.

The Federalists also advised, but this the joint Committee have thought proper to conceal from you, that if any reduction were made of the remaining taxes, it should take place among those duties on imports which enhance the price of the common comforts and necessities of life: in other words, that the taxes on domestic distilled liquors, which operate, in some measure, as a moral law, and the taxes upon refined sugars and riding carriages; taxes paid principally by the rich, should be preserved; and those alone reduced, which, augmenting the price of salt, bohea tea, and brown sugar, fall most heavily on the poor. Who, then, fellow-citizens, are the real friends of the people? Or do our present rulers imagine that we are blind, and because we do not see the hand which imposes our present burthens, we shall therefore find them lighter. We are not indeed to see the odious tax-gatherer: the merchant will pay him, and we, the merchant, who will also charge us a commission on this additional duty. Our present rulers will not offend our felicity with the sight of the tax gatherer, because their own deeds are dark, and they wish not the light of enquiry to shine upon them. They draw the blood from our veins, fellow-citizens, and sooth us with the consolation, that it is done while we are asleep.

They boast of having reduced our national debt. Here, also, the joint committee have neglected to inform you that it has been recently augmented by the addition of no less a sum than fifteen millions of dollars. But if the national debt has been at any period reduced, from whom have been derived the means of that reduction? What other application could have been given to the sums accruing from the sales of a considerable part of our navy, of our bank stock sold, indeed, much below its value, but to the amount of little less than thirteen hundred thousand dollars: or what other use could they have made of the unappropriated money and bonds, which they found in the coffers of our treasury, when its keys were put into their hands. The enemies of the federal administrations, indeed, came into power just time enough to reap the harvest of their labors. We trust, fellow citizens, you know how to estimate the merits of men, who, fattening on the abundance produced by the sweat of others, affect, notwithstanding, to despise them.

The merit of reducing our national debt, if it amounts to more than common honesty, is due to our late federal administration, who rendered our present system of external taxes productive, by protecting that commerce on which it is founded. The merit is least of all due to those weak,

our exports in 1790, the amount of our afterwards, promised whatever that protection was. Our image, in four hundred and a million of tons of and the annual revenue, alone, is four millions of dollars. When our power, they boast, increased our taxes and not deceived, they have taken off a burden which they have laid, then words, they repeat the internal taxes, in one very next, they add an amount to our ex- on domestic dis- tax on riding carri- by our countrymen, are repealed; but, a duty of two foreign merchan- assume a great deal, then little or none, taxes? or is it just, the public burdens ally distributed? We that our faithful repre- voted against the duty. He was not laws which created were repealed. We are told, "vot- and "Mr. Lewis not true, fellow-cit- lists did vote against on this subject. They them; but voted a of the noble system of cause they deemed it was proposed before at effect the general have on our foreign remaining source of before it was known the exigencies of the future.

so advised, but this thought proper to at if any reduction in taxes, it should duties on imports of the common of life: in other domestic distilled in some measure, taxes upon refined ages; taxes paid should be preserved, which, aug- salt, hoba tea, and heavily on the poor. citizens, are the real Or do our present are blind, and be- hand which imposes we shall therefore are not indeed to er: the merchant, the merchant, a commission on Our present rulers acy with the sight because their own wish not the light them. They draw, fellow-citizens, isolation, that it is

reduced our na- the joint committee you that it has d by the addition fifteen millions of al debt has been at whom have been reduction? What ave been given to the sales of a con- avy, of our bank below its value, e less than three dollars: or what made of the un- bonds, which they our treasury, when their hands. The administrations, in- st time enough to bors. We trust, how to estimate fattening on the sweat of others, to despise them. Our national debt, common honest- al administrati- present system of by protecting that founded. The to those weak,

zed, or timid politicians, who proposed like the grovelling tortoise, we should ourselves within our shell, and leave commerce a defenceless prey to the avarice of its plunderers. And if, after this parade of economy, our national has been augmented, under the pre- administration, fifteen millions of dol- for the purchase of a boundless wil- ness, the benefits to be derived from ch are admitted, on all sides, to be question; and it was augmented, ac- cording to the most prejudiced calculation, little more than half that sum under twelve years administrations of Wash- ton and Adams, and this, too, for the servation of that independence, in as- sing which the debt itself was originally contracted, we confidently trust, fellow- citizens, that you will discriminate to whom charge of a "predilection for public ot," is justly imputable.

To sum up all the merits of our present ers, in a word, they boast of a prosperity our country which they could not prevent because they have not yet utterly de- oyed it, they wish you to consider it th- ult of their wisdom and their virtue. ould to God, fellow-citizens, their fo- es, and their crimes had not out-number- their much boasted merits! We should have heard our merchants complain of injustice by which their property is en- brated to France for national objects, their petitions for indemnity tread with contempt; nor the meritorious po- s- vant--the war-worn soldier and re- aded veteran murmur at a political re- nance, as hostile to the genius of our na- tion as to the mild spirit of humanity, in which they have been driven from ac- es, and obliged to seek new habitation and new employments, at a time of life, when enterprise is deadened, and age requires relaxation. Nor would our unfortunate countrymen, have so long groaned under the yoke of captivity among infidels and barbarians, had not a miserable poly per- mitted two thirds of our frigates to rot- ing in port, until the actual loss of one, and a imminent hazard of another evince, that a single frigate could not effect the destruc- tion of Tripoli.*

In the conclusion of the address, the principal misrepresentations of such, we have thus endeavored to expose we have the following concise, but extraordinary character of the gentleman who opposed to Mr. Lewis at the ensuing election. "We need not tell you," says a self cre- ated committee, "that col. Elzey is a re- publican in heart and sentiment; nor that he is a zealous admirer and supporter of our constitution and the government at present, administered under;" but add they, "we will tell you that he is the very reverse of Mr. Lewis." Now citizens, we desire to know when col. Elzey, who if we are correctly informed opposed the ratification of our present con- stitution became one of its zealous ad- mirers, and how long, wet you to elect him to congress, he would continue one of its zealous supporters. NAMES have become in every county at some pe- riod or other, the means of producing popular delusion, and that high sounding word republicanism, claimed as the pecu- liar distinction of a faction is the very one which has so recently led a unhappy peo- ple through a sea of blood; to the gloom- y and sullen shore of despotism. The French nation, after having been duped by self styled republicans, from the days of Marat and Robespierre, to those of Barras and Bonaparte have at length submitted to the yoke of a REPUBLICAN EMPE- ROR. But to borrow an illustration of the danger of trusting to names, from our own country, has it not been asserted fel- low citizens, over and over again that, "Mr. Jefferson is a zealous republican!" Admit it. But is he also either a zealous admirer, or a firm supporter of our present constitution? Was not his authority

* See the account of the capture of the Phila- delphia by the Tripolitans, and read the follow- ing extract from a letter of the late American consul at Algiers, Mr. O'Brien, which letter accompanied the President's message to Congress of the 31st of last December. Mr. O'Brien writes from Malta on the 5th of September, as follows: "We have been expecting to be joined by commodore Barron and his frigates; but he will be too late to aid the affairs this year, as the summer is all but over for gun boats, and Tripoli, in winter, can only be blockaded by corsairs, at times, off and on." "This extract" adds the writer "will shew that our present force is only adequate to irritate Tripoli, but will not reduce it to terms. See also, if more, indeed, is required, commodore Preble's inter- esting account of the gallant attacks on Tripoli; in which the nigardly policy of our present ad- ministration is happily contrasted with the valor of our tars.

in the convention of Virginia, it though they should not be very great mag- nifiers, they will be able to see enough to make good what I advance. "Now, La- dies and Gentlemen, (said the slight of hand man) now, be Gar, you shall see vat you shall see." Amidst the general im- provement which has taken place under the auspices of our wise, virtuous, and mag- nanimous chief magistrate, it must be pleasing to your readers to contemplate that which seems to have taken place in that great man himself.

Considering what a large share consist- ency of principle, and firmness of resolve, have ever had in the composition of that great and good man, the citizens of the uni- on had just reason to tremble with appre- hension, that he would not suffer them a- gain to "buckle fortune on his back," but that true to his own opinions (erst laid down) he would not have suffered the chief power to devolve twice to the same hands. To their great satisfaction, however, no doubt greatly to their advantage, and prob- ably to the comfort of his own yearning bowels, he has condescended to be "en- forced to a world of cares"—and for an- other poor four years, to sway the demo- cratic sceptre of America, and give to it, once more, its enlightened government.

"I am not made of stone;
"But penetrable to your kind entreaties,
"Albeit against my conscience and my soul."

Now it is clear that in doing this, he has given a great proof of his improvement. For whether he has changed his opinion, or, out of course, laid it at the feet of his people's wishes, it certainly is a material improvement to him and his affairs.

Having assured Congress of his zeal, which no one is weak enough to doubt, he reminds them of the principles which he avowed in his former inauguration speech, and tells them that his conscience tells him, he had, on every occasion, acted up to that declaration. This is a part of his speech which deserves particular attention, and perfect credit. Attention, because if he had not told them so, they could, by no means, have suspected it. And credit, because it comes from such high and un- doubted authority, as the *entre nous* whis- per of his conscience, to himself.

Indeed, it requires all that authority (greater surely cannot be) to encounter the seemings which go a little against the asser- tion. But what are seemings? Certain philosophers tell us that nothing exists, and that when a man cuts a piece of meat, puts it in his mouth, chews and swallows it, he does not in fact do so, but only thinks that he does it: It is not a meat, but an idea of meat; it is not a mouth, but an idea of a mouth. It may be that what has been so long taken for the President's first inaugural speech, and swallowed as such by us all, was only an idea of a speech; that the words "we are all Federalists, all Republicans," were not in reality words, but only ideas of words; and that the thing al- luded to in that speech under the name of a constitution, was only an idea of a con- stitution. Certainly taking it for granted that all these were not merely ideas, I should have thought his practices for four years as President very much at variance with his professions in that speech, if we had not the word of his conscience guaran- teed by the word of himself for the reverse. You often, Mr. Editor, preach Christiani- ty, and ought therefore, in propriety, to adhere closely to its doctrines. Faith is entirely independent of reason; and why should you not transfer to our President's speech the doctrine of St. Augustine about faith—"Credere quia non est credibile," and believe it only because it is contrary to fact.

In this frail world we often mistake our desires for facts, and think that a thing is this or that, because we wish it to be so. Hasty conclusions are at all times wrong—those grounded upon the promises and professions of frail men, peculiarly so, since they are liable to be mistaken in a two fold way: For first, we may misconstrue the words of promise; and secondly, the pro- miser may misconstrue his own intentions. When Mr. JEFFERSON's first speech came forth, the people (a few keen ones except- ed) believed that he intended to govern with an equal hand--dismissing all distinc- tion between federalist and anti-federalist. Now, if we are to believe what we see--that is to say if facts be facts, and not mere ideas, it is impossible for us not to think that there has been some inequality in the scale with which favor (I will not say jus- tice--Oh fie) has been measured out to those two parties.

If we had not the sacred word of that sacred gentleman, the President's sacred conscience, in that sacred document, his last speech to the contrary, I should have thought that there had been in his conduct some little violations of the principle pro-

posed in the convention of Virginia, it though they should not be very great mag- nifiers, they will be able to see enough to make good what I advance. "Now, La- dies and Gentlemen, (said the slight of hand man) now, be Gar, you shall see vat you shall see." Amidst the general im- provement which has taken place under the auspices of our wise, virtuous, and mag- nanimous chief magistrate, it must be pleasing to your readers to contemplate that which seems to have taken place in that great man himself.

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If we had not the sacred word of that sacred gentleman, the President's sacred conscience, in that sacred document, his last speech to the contrary, I should have thought that there had been in his conduct some little violations of the principle pro-

posed in the former one: That there had been some little puttings out of one party, and some little puttings in of the other; that there had been some dismissals of faithful old public servants from office--from bread; that there had been some of those trivial incidents, which at one time would have been denounced as persecu- tions; that there had been impeachments for party purposes, upon such unjust grounds that even the courtesy of party men themselves could not go along with them. But perhaps these were all ideas; not facts. Indeed it were heresy to think otherwise, when we have the assurance of the President that his conscience tells him so.

REMEMBRANCE.
[Charleston Courier.]

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to SALE, at Public Auction, (for ready money) on FRIDAY, the 10th of May next,

A Lot of Ground,
Lying on the fourth side of Prince-street, and to the westward of Water-street.

A Lot of Ground, extending 20 feet to inches, upon Prince-street, and running back 98 feet 6 inches: upon which there is a small frame house. Also,

Another Lot of Ground, adjoining the above, extending 25 feet upon Prince-street, and running back 98 feet 6 inches. This Lot of Ground is well improved.

James Davidson.
March 30. d10th May

PUBLIC SALE.

The sale of Household & Kitchen Furniture,
Advertised to take place on Thursday last, at 3 o'clock, at the corner of King and Pitt- streets, (is, on account of the weather) post- poned until

MONDAY next;

When it will, positively, commence, at 11 o'clock, at the same place.

P. G. Marshall.
March 30. d

MOULD CANDLES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
Proven to be of the very best quality:
100 boxes for sale by
J. G. LADD.
March 30. d

On MONDAY, April 1st,
At half past 3 o'clock,
Will be sold, at Public Auction, on John and Thomas Vowell's wharf;

A few hogheads of first quality, Trinidad Sugar,
On a credit of sixty days:—Also,
The Schooner
BETSEY,
As she arrived from sea. Terms will be made known at time of sale.

March 30.
The Subscriber has just Received,
AND FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, on King street;

New-York prime beef and pork, in barrels; ditto loaf and lump sugar in hog- heads; molasses, in hogheads; two pipes old London particular Madeira wine:—

And, by the ship Fabius, from Bourdeaux, (via New York)

A few pipes real Cognac Brandy, particularly selected; 42 cases first quality ciar- ret; 20 do. capers and olives; 25 baskets sweet oil; one case writing paper and quills; one bale linings;

A trunk, containing lute strings, taf- flies, mens' and womens' silk hose, plain and lace cloaks, ladies' leather gloves, extra long.

James Patton.
March 30. d1f

Bills on London.

FOR SALE,
10 bags first quality upland Georgia Cotton.

ALSO,
8,000 weight green Coffee, entitled to drawback.

James Sanderford.
March 26. d

THOMAS SIMMS,
Has just received,
A quantity of excellent Seed Potatoes: a few barrels House Apples; Muscad- Raisins; Figs, by the keg; Olives, by the jar; Scotch Herrings, by the box; with a General assortment of FRUITS and GROCERIES, as usual.

March 29. d here taken in

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN. DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.
THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Cholera, Colic, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem in which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headaches, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—Price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scum in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise For Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials: a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the Dozen.



For CHARTER,
The new ship *Hustress*, daily expected; 270 tons burthen. Apply to

William Hodgson.

March 19.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, JOHN GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store, King-street, opposite the [old] Eagle Tavern;

NEWTON, on the Prophecies;

Folio 4th—And Foolcap Writing Paper—assorted.

Also, an assortment of Roman Violin-Strings, Of a superior quality.

March 21.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises on Saturday the 20th April next, by virtue of a deed of trust duly executed to me for the purpose of satisfying a debt therein mentioned,

A LOT, or PIECE of GROUND,

on Ramfay's wharf, situate on the east side of Union street, and to the northward of King street in the town of Alexandria, fronting sixty feet six inches on Union Street, and seventy feet on Fayette alley. The title is indisputable, and the sale will commence at three o'clock in the afternoon. JOHN C. HERBERT, Trustee.

March 16.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale, a tract of land, on which he at present resides, situated in the county of Westmoreland, & bounded by the rivers Potomack and Yeocomico.—This tract contains about 700 acres of strong low grounds, one half of which is thickly covered with very valuable pine and oak timber, and the soil well suited to the culture of corn and small grain.—The situation a very healthy and handsome one, commanding an extensive view up, and a boundless view down, the Potomack. The waters to which this land is immediately attached, afford, in abundance, and with great convenience, the finest oysters and wild fowl, through their season, and fish in great variety and of the finest kinds, throughout the year.

The purchaser may have the stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, together with the implements of husbandry on the plantation.

One half the amount of the purchase must be paid at the time of taking possession, which may be had with the close of the present year; with an indisputable title: For the remainder, 12 months credit will be given on payment being satisfactorily secured.

Alexander Parker.
Westmoreland County, March 13.

WINDOW-GLASS.

THE subscribers have on hand, as usual, Window-Glass, of various sizes, from the Baltimore manufactory. The quality is highly approved.

They have, also, for Sale, Lemmons in boxes, and a quantity of Claret, in boxes.

R. T. Hoce, & Co.
February 26.

FOR SALE—A Bargain.

THAT most pleasantly situated HOUSE and LOT, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Henderson, Jun. There is on the premises, an excellent garden, a new stable, in short every convenience for the residence of a genteel family. For terms apply to the subscriber or the present proprietor Mr. James Rofs, of Frederickburg.

JAMES PATTON.

Nov. 22.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell sixty or seventy acres of LAND, lying on the main turnpike road, about two miles from the Alexandria market house: on which place there is a square log cabin. This place in point of situation, is inferior to none on said road; it has also an excellent never failing spring of water. For further particulars please apply to the subscriber living near the Cameron mills.

William Turner.

January 2.

NOTICE.

Having occasion to be absent from this place for some months, I hereby request all persons who are indebted to the different *Bankrupt Estates, and Agencies* under my direction, to make immediate payment of their respective debts to Mr. JAMES SANDERSON, who is fully authorized to receive and grant acquittances for the same. All accounts appertaining to these estates, not discharged by the first day of April next, shall be then lodged with Robert J. Taylor, Esquire, for suit.

John McIver.
February 22.

Extract from an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria for the Extinction of Fire.

Sec. 7th. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or directions of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars: Provided, the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the Sun Fire Company on Monday, the 25th of March 1805 the following persons were duly elected to serve said Company for one year, viz.

George Deneale, President.	
Peter Wise, jun. Vice-President.	
Elish C. Dick, 1st	Commanders.
George Deneale, 2d	
John Foster, 3d	Subordinate Directors.
James Bacon,	
James Russell,	Regulators.
Cuthbert Powell,	
Dennis Ramsay,	Trustees.
Jacob Hoffman,	
Joseph Riddle,	
William Sanford,	
William Herbert,	
Joseph M. Perrin,	
John Tucker,	
March 26.	eo3t

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

HAS FOR SALE,
At his store, on KIRK'S wharf;

CLOVER-SEED, from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Bar-Iron.
Plaster of Paris, by the bushel.
Spring Barley: Also, Barley Meal, and Ship-Ruff for horse feed.

A Lot of Ground, on Prince-street, near Deny and Powell's corner.

A Corner Lot, at Yost's pump, on Fairfax-street.

A number of Lots, on Wilke's-street, between Pitt and St. Asaph's.

A small House, on Water-street, near the corner of Duke street.

Several Ground-Rents, well secured, to amount of 158 dollars per annum.

To Let, on Ground-Rent, a number of Lots, on Fairfax and Wolfe-streets, near the Presbyterian meeting-house.

To Rent, a House on Duke-street, about two squares east of the stone-bridge, with a Lot for a garden, and a larger one for making brick.

A Lot, about 30 feet front on two alleys, near Kirk's wharf.

Stores to rent, on Kirk's wharf—by the month or year.

He gives cash for grain, as usual, at his mill, and in town.

A few loads of hay will be delivered in town, for ready money.

2d month 26. eo3f

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

Have just received per ship *Alert*, from Boston;

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

1200 bushels gr. and Alum Salt,
15 hogheads and few barrels Molasses,
50 barrels New England Rum,
6 pipes best Holland Gin,
8 pipes Cognac Brandy,
60 barrels best Boston Pork,
50 barrels No. 1 and 2 Beef,
40 boxes brown Soap,
200 nests Sugar Boxes, and
100 boxes mould and dip candles.

ALSO—A general assortment of

S H O E S,

Which will be opened immediately at their Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

March 16. eo2w

Fresh Garden-Seeds.

N. HINGSTON, Seedsmen,

Fairfax-street, Alexandria;
Hath received from London, per ship *Protecrefe*, (via City-Point)

A good assortment of fresh garden-seeds: Also, fine Durham mustard, split peas, Canary seed, garden shears, hoes, rakes, reels, lines, &c. Early and late turnip seed, coriander, aniseed, carraway, skoret, white & brown mustard seed.

ON HAND

Red clover, orchard grass, lucern trifolite, rye grass, burnett, timothy seed, hemp, flax seed and spring barley; with a variety of flower seeds and roots.

A good assortment of Flowerpots, root glasses, queens, glass and stone wares—**GROCERIES and LIQUORS.**

The highest prices given for Indian corn and meal, oats, buck wheat, white beans, and Indian peas, also, timothy seed.

March 12. dait 2aw1M

JUST RECEIVED,
60 kegs James River Manufactured TOBACCO.

Which will be sold on low terms and on a liberal credit.

A L S O,
A few tierces Clover Seed.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

March 26.

Just Received from London, and FOR SALE,

500 pieces handsome printed Cambrics, and 3 cases narrow corded Dimities,

In packages suitable for the West-India market, entitled to draw back.

March 18. eo2w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly, passed the 13th day of January last, entitled, "An Act for carrying into execution the constitution of the Mutual Assurance Society against fire on buildings in the State of Virginia, lately adopted at a General Meeting." It is among other things enacted, "That the funds now in hand, as well as debts due to the said society, shall be divided between the towns and country in proportion to the capital subscribed by the towns and country respectively," and that "property situated in towns, and property insured in the country, shall be responsible for their respective losses only, and not for the losses of each other."

And whereas, from the extraordinary losses which the society had sustained prior to the 24th day of February last, the funds of the society, had been very much reduced, and yet are reduced so that the portion of the said funds to be allotted to the towns in conformity to the act of Assembly aforesaid, will in all probability be insufficient to meet the losses (exclusively chargeable on the funds of the towns) which may reasonably be expected to incur in the course of the present year, and the credit and very existence of the institution requiring that provision should be made for the immediate payment of such contingent losses, The Board of Directors of the Society aforesaid, have thought proper to call for the payment of half a quota on each building which had been insured in any town in this commonwealth, or in the town of Alexandria, before the said 24th day of February last, to be paid on or before the first day of April next. I do therefore and in conformity to a resolution adopted by the said Board of Directors hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that the said requisition of half a quota to be paid on or before the first day of April next, in each building insured in any town in this commonwealth, and in the town of Alexandria, has been made for the purpose aforesaid, and in pursuance of the authority vested in the President and Directors by the act aforesaid, and by the rules and regulations of the said society. And I do further hereby in pursuance also of the resolution aforesaid, notify all persons concerned, that every insurance on which the said half quota shall be payable under the said requisition, will be forfeited unless payment thereon, that is of a sum equal to half the premium mentioned in the policy, be made at the farthest by the first day of June next, and such insurance will remain forfeited until the payment of the half quota is withheld, and interest thereon shall be afterwards, either voluntarily made or coerced if the mode prescribed by law.

AL. MREA, President
M. A. S.

At the General Office of Insurance, Richmond,
Feb. 25th, 1806. eo3w

FOR SALE,

On board Schooner *Harriet*, at Harper's wharf:

New-England Rum,
Retailing Molasses,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
2 do. fourth proof Cognac Brandy,
1 puncheon fourth proof Jamaica Rum,
8 tierces and barrels Clover Seed,
4 boxes Cheese,
4 bales Mow Sannas,
1 do Company Guitars,
1 do. Manacody's,
1 do. Coffahs,
150 pieces Chintz,
100 do. Gilla Handkerchiefs,
1 case Persian Silks,
11 do. fine and coarse Hats,
Ladies Morocco Shoes,
Mens coarse and fine shoes,
10 barrels mels No. 1 and 2 Beef.

Apply to Capt. W. Davis on board, or to Lawrafon & Fowle.

For Freight or Charter,
To Europe or the West Indies,

The BRIG ACTIVE,

S. LEVERING, MASTER—is now ready to receive a cargo.

Apply as ABOVE.

March 7. d

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